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Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1909.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1798. [VOLUME XIV.

☞ The Subscribers to this Gazette at Germantown, to whom, (owing to recent disastrous events) their papers may not be particularly directed, will be furnished with them on application at the Post-Office, in Germantown, whither an extra number, for that purpose, will constantly be sent.

☞ Remote Subscribers for this Gazette are requested to forward pr. post, the arrearages due from them respectively. Postmasters who may have received subscriptions are earnestly desired to remit the same. At this interesting and distressing crisis, attention to this notice will peculiarly oblige the Editor.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, September 26.

The Mail for New-Castle, Cantwell bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Lewistown and Dagsborough, Delaware; Easton, Snowhill, Maryland, Horn Town, Accomack court house, and Northampton court house, Virginia; will be closed at this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half past eight o'clock, A. M. until 1st day of April, 1799.

ROBERT PATTON.

september 26 d12t

Bank of the United States.

Philadelphia, September 21, 1798.

The public is hereby informed, that an Office of Deposit and Discount will be opened on Monday next, at the house lately occupied by SAMUEL RICHARDET, near the Market House in Germantown—where the business of this Institution will be transacted during the continuance of the malignant fever now prevailing in Philadelphia.

HENRY KUHL, *Assistant Cashier.*

september 22 d

Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Bank of Pennsylvania is removed to Germantown,—where the business will be transacted to-morrow, in the Union School House.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

september 4 §

Wanted to purchase.

APPROVED bills on Amsterdam, for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per Guilder. Apply to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

September 22d, 1798.

For Sale.

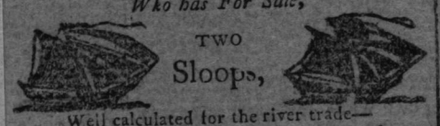
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,



TWO Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

Ship & Insurance Broker,

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

Philadelphia, august 24th, 1798. §

City Commissioners' Office,

AUGUST 30, 1798.

IN pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May 1798,

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the first of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year, to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High streets.

Chesnut and Walnut streets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Fish houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar streets.

The Cellar under the City Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll gates.)

A stated meeting of the City Commissioners will be held at the City Hall every Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, during the present epidemic. co1m

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given;

A Large convenient, well finished house, No 215 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Wistar, with Coach house and Stables—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHEAFF,*

No 168, High-street.

july 31 §

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Proposals under sealed covers, will be received on the behalf of the United States until the twentieth day of October next, by Jonathan Jackson, Esq. at Boston, Massachusetts, Tench Francis, Esq. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and John Swann, Esq. at Baltimore, Maryland, for supplying the following articles of cloathing, for the army of the United States, viz.

FOR INFANTRY.

8,448 Hats,
504 Serjeant Coats
504 ditto vests
1,008 pairs do. woollen overalls
1,008 ditto do. linen ditto
2,016 ditto shirts
264 Musicians coats
7,680 Privates coates
7,944 ditto vests
15,888 ditto woollen overalls
15,888 ditto linen ditto
31,776 ditto shirts
33,792 pairs of Socks
33,722 pairs of shoes
8,448 stocks of black leather
8,448 stock clasps
8,448 blankets.

FOR CAVALRY.

6 Musicians coats
26 Serjeant coats
26 ditto vests
104 ditto shirts
348 Privates coats
354 ditto vests
1416 ditto shirts
760 pair of Leather breeches
760 pair of stockings
760 pair of boots
380 Stocks of black leather
380 Stock clasps
380 Blankets.

1st. Every article shall be made of materials, equally good, and in form, or fashion, conformably to patterns for the same, sealed with the seal of the War-Office, and which will be deposited with the several gentlemen, empowered to receive the proposals, as above mentioned.

2d. Sworn Inspectors shall be appointed on the part of the United States, to examine and determine upon the several articles aforesaid, when the same shall be ready for delivery, with full power to reject every article, which shall not equal, in goodness of materials, or to be made conformably to, the fashion of the standard pattern for the same; and no allowance shall be made, for any article which shall be rejected by them, for the causes aforesaid.

3d. The proposals must specify the number of articles, and their kinds, which the party is willing to furnish, together with, the lowest prices for immediate payment in money, and also the prices, on the longest term, or terms of credit.

One third of each, and every of the several kinds of the above articles, to be delivered on the fifteenth day of December, one third on the fifteenth day of January, and the remaining third on the first day of March next; and the public will not be considered as bound to receive any of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, which shall not be ready for inspection, and delivery, at the periods agreed upon.

4th. The cloathing aforesaid will be received in the several states, at the places, and in the proportions following, viz. One third part of the whole at Springfield, Massachusetts, one other third at Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, or at Lamberton, state of New-Jersey, and one third at Baltimore, Maryland.

5th. No contract will be made, for a less number of each of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, than is requisite for a company, viz.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

4 Serjeant Coats
4 ditto vests
16 ditto shirts
1 Musician Coat
58 Private coats
59 ditto vests
236 ditto shirts
63 stocks
63 stock clasps
126 pair of leather breeches
126 pair of stockings
126 pair of boots
63 blankets

FOR THE INFANTRY.

70 Hats
4 Serjeant coats
4 ditto vests
8 ditto woollen overalls
8 ditto linen ditto
16 ditto shirts
2 Musicians coats
64 Private coats
66 ditto vests
132 ditto woolen overalls.
132 ditto linen ditto.
264 ditto Shirts
280 pair of Socks
280 pair of Shoes,
70 Stocks,
70 Stock Clasps,
70 Blankets.

JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War.

War Department, 21st Sept. 1798. §

West-Indian from Madeira.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed she is now discharging at South-street Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, *Peter Blight.*

Who wants to Purchase,

100 Barrels of good Prime or Mess Beef
100 ditto Pork
7 or 800 ditto fine Flour
4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

LANDING

From the West Indian,

A choice parcel of *Phelp's* old particular Wine in Pipes fit for immediate use.

august 15 §10t

☞ *Wanted*—A situation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a person regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Insurance business in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the West-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, —Please to enquire at the Printer's

august 11

HAPPY DISCOVERY.

A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Disorder

The Yellow Fever,

As well as any other dangerous putrid fever, fever and ague, and other inveterate and complicated diseases, by the use of the

POUDRE UNIQUE,

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the most astonishing cures have been effected on persons judged incurable by all physicians. In a Treatise printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M. D. late Chemist to his Majesty, there are stated two hundred cases, where this most valuable remedy has proved infallible, in *all kind of fevers, pleurisy, bloody flux, inverate rheumatisms, sciatica, apoplexy, paralysie, yellow jaundice, ringworm, worms in children and in grown persons, rubites, chronical head and stomach aches, hepatick and nephretical or stone cholic, the kings evil, scurvy and the most inveterate and complicated venereal disease.* It is likewise the best preparative for the small pox and measles; of the greatest utility for young as well as for elder ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in several of the above diseases has been discovered by chance, and so it has been in the *yellow fever* last year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured several by administering only *two* of the said *powders*, and lost not a single patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and attested by the here annexed certificates, whose original may be seen at *Andrew Hadfeg's umbrella shop, No. 131, corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets*, the only place where these powders are to be had, with proper directions for the use of them.—*Price two dollars.*

The usefulness and certainty of this remedy being so great for so many dangerous disorders, any person wishing to be provided with those powders, will please to apply very soon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if, for a long time, or if ever any other *genuine* will be imported, the secret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated to, or discovered by any other person.

N. B. In the yellow and putrid fevers, this powder must be taken the second, or at least the third day.

We the subscribers, during the late sickness in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical assistance, we do hereby certify, that by a certain powder, called the *Poudre Unique*, we were perfectly recovered from the said fatal sickness, and from an experience of the happy effects of the above most valuable medicine, consider it our duty to make the same known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Mylus O'Connor,
Jesse Turner,
Christen Rebecca Dow,
Catherin Apple,
Ann Grover,
William Bills,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T. Donaldson, mast-maker.

Mr. Mahy's well known Plaister, for all kind of wounds and sores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Chesnut street.

august 8 2awtf

ANOTHER STRONG PROOF

Of the great and unparalleled efficay of

DR. CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,

In the Cure of

Coughs, Colds, Asthmas & Consumptions.

New-York, July 10, 1798.

To DR. CHURCH,

Sir,

For upwards of *Twelve Years*, I have laboured under a severe Cough, shortness of breath spitting of matter from my lungs and often of clotted blood, till at length I was so reduced as to be unable to walk across my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and the shortness of breath could get no rest day or night.—Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a dose as soon as I got it, from which I found instantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the instrument in the hands of Providence, of saving my life, I must intreat you to publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medicines in the world for those complaints.

I am, Sir, your grateful servant

NICHOLAS STAGG,

Little Robinson-street.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,

Are prepared and sold by the Inventor and sole proprietor, Dr CHURCH, at his Dispensary, Washington-street, New-York, and at his office, No 1, South Third-street, Philadelphia, and sold by appointment at Mr Weedman's 118 William-street, and Stilwell & Deforest, 162 Pearl-street, New-York. Mancius, Albany, Price, Baltimore, Thomas, Alexandria, Wilson, Wilmington, &c. &c.

OBSERVE,

As a counterfeit preparation of this medicine has been industriously circulated through some of the principal cities in the United States, persons are requested to purchase them of such persons only as have Dr Church's appointment for vending the same. Powers, Poughkeepsie—Chappel, Head of Elk—Bond and Co. Newcastle—Heinitsh, Lancaster—Blauvelt, Brunswick (N. J.) Gordon, Trenton, &c.

* * Patients letters (Post-paid) addressed to Dr Church, New-York, duly attended to.

august 20 2aw3w

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of Interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

Edward Jones, sec'ry.

FOR SALE,

SALISBURY.

A LARGE and well improved farm, contains upwards of twenty-five hundred acres of level fertile land, remarkably well adapted to grass, and every kind of grain; there are now one hundred acres of Timothy meadow on it, perhaps not excelled, from which, I have cut this year between one hundred and eighty, and two hundred tons of hay; upwards of three hundred acres more of this land may be converted into meadow, equal to that already made, the greater part of which may be watered at a small expence. There are on this land, a commodious two story dwelling house, completely finished, with ten rooms and a passage, eight of the rooms have fire-places; a portico in front, fifty feet in length, and eight wide; a large paled garden, a well of excellent water in the yard, also a barn seventy-two feet by twenty-six, with sheds at the sides and ends, sufficient to hold sixty heap of black cattle, a well constructed stable, sufficient to hold twenty horses; with every other building that may be convenient or useful for a large family; upwards of three hundred apple trees (just beginning to bear) of chosen grafted fruit, with a number of cherry, pear, quince, and damason trees, upwards of two thousand bearing peach trees. About one fourth of the land is cleared, and under good fence; the pasture lands are well taken, with red clover and other valuable grass. The remainder is in woods and generally well timbered. The whole is well watered, having several constant springs; and two streams running through different parts thereof, on one of them is a small country grist mill, and a saw mill. The purchaser can have immediate possession, and may be accommodated with twenty valuable field negroes, with horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and every necessary farming utensil. Salisbury is situated in excellent neighbourhood, and remarkable healthy, is twenty-six miles by measurement from Alexandria, about twenty miles from Potomack bridge at the Little Falls, and not more than twenty-five from the city of Washington, and on the post road from Alexandria to Winchester. A small part of the purchase money, will be required in hand; one, two, and three years credit will be given for the remainder.

Mr. Zaccheus Collins of Philadelphia will give any gentlemen who apply to him an account of the situation of this place. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Virginia, Fairfax county
September 24, 1798. taw.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.

John Travis,
John Waddington,
James Taylor,
Cornelius Comegys } Assignees

august 18 tawt1D

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented Dutch Servant BOY who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer.

august 4 2

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pip
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&f.tf

Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

Chintz Cossas	Mahmazgungy
Chintz Guzzinas	Tookereys
Eliabad Baftas	Wrought Muslins
Long Drawers	

Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets

ALSO,

Carolina Indigo
Coffee in hogsheads

A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE.

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

John Craig,
No. 12, Dock-street.

july 14 mwstf

NOTICE.

Bank of North America,

August 28th, 1798.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post-Office every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

aug. 29 dtf

SOUTHWARK.

October 8, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the District of Southwark have removed their Hall to the usual place, commonly known by the name of *James Lisle's* School House, in consequence of the rapid decline of the Epidemic Fever, especially in the vicinity thereof.

By order of the Board of Commissioner
Wm. LINNARD, President.

Attest,
WILLIAM PENROSE, Clerk, *pro tem.*
October 9 6t

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Chester, 23d Oct.

NOTICE

To the MERCHANTS of Philadelphia.

The owners and consignees of goods by the William Penn, Philadelphia, Jane, Kingston, Amiable and other vessels lately arrived, are requested to forward to this Office as soon as possible, their respective entries and invoices, in order that permits for landing may be prepared, and ready to hand them, so soon as the returning health of the City will admit the vessels to go up. A due attention to this notice may be of convenience to the merchants, who probably will be desirous to receive their goods very expeditiously. GEO. LATIMER,

1ot *Collector.*

THE Owners of Goods on board the ship WILLIAM PENN, are informed that the Collector of the Customs will receive such invoices and entries as may be forwarded to him, and will make the necessary calculations and prepare the bonds so that permits may be granted immediately on the arrival of the ship at Philadelphia.

October 23. § 1w

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

Pennsylvania Hospital,

9 mo. 1, 1798.

NO person with an infectious disease, can be admitted into this house; it is therefore earnestly recommended to the citizens, not to send or bring any such patient to the gate, who is ill with the prevailing fever. Several persons having been sent here improperly, is the reason of giving this caution.

By Order of the Sitting Managers, } FRANCIS HIGGINS, *Steward.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Guard House in New Castle, this morning, STEPHEN BOWDEN, a private Marine, belonging to the Frigate United States. He is about 36 years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in England, and by trade a Bricklayer. Prior to the 5th of June, the date of his enlistment, he resided in Philadelphia, where it is probable he will endeavour to go. Any person who will apprehend the said deserter, and secure him in any jail within the United States, shall be entitled to the above reward.

F. WHARTON, Capt. Marines.

New Castle, Oct. 8.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my Detachment at Bordentown this day, a Marine, by name *George Redman*, a Native of Ireland about 25 years of age five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complection, black hair tied; black eyes well made and quarrelsome when in liquor is fond of singing—had on a blue seaman's jacket light pantaloons, cotton Stockings, round Hat, and had under his Pantaloons a pair of Nankeen Breeches.

Whoever apprehends and sends the said Deserter to the Marine Camp, shall receive the above Reward.

October 11, 1798 } HENRY A. WILLIAMS, Lt. Marines

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept from JOHN D. COXE, Esquire, president of the court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery for the trial of all capital and other offences in the county of Bucks; and HENRY WYNKOOP and FRANCIS MURRAY, judges of the same court—A court of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, will be held at Newtown, in the said county of Bucks, on Monday the 5th day of November next. All those who will prosecute against the prisoners in the goal of said county, are required to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just—and all the justices of the peace, coroners and constables, within the said county, are required to be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong, in that behalf to be done, &c. DANIEL THOMAS, sheriff.

Oct. 4, 1798. 3taw

FLOUR FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have also on hand at their stores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the post will be attended to.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

august 28. dtf

WILLIAM M'LAWS,

SADLER & HARNESS MAKER,

HAS Removed to the Corner of Chesnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years

august 25 §

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.
No. Eleventh street.

july 2: dtf

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

100 hogsheads RUM,

Of high proof and fine flavour

july 19

Ship Brokers.

This Eſtabliſhment, commenced by the late Mr. Samuel Smith, will be continued by

ROW & SIMMONS,

WHO reſpectfully acquaint the Merchants, Traders, and Maſters of veſſels; that no pains or exertions ſhall be wanting to give general ſatisfaction. This buſineſs will be conducted at their Store, No. 107, South Water Street, near to the Cuſtom Houſe.

October 27 dtf

Juſt imported in ſhips William Penn, Amiable and Jean, from London,

A quantity of Cannon, ſizes 4, 6 & 9 lb. } with balls
Carronades, 12 lbs. } ſuitable.
Muſquets, Muſquetoons, Cutlaſſes and Piſtols, for ſhips uſe, } By the package only.
Rifled barreled Guns. Fowling Pieces, and Horſeman's Piſtols, } By the package only.
400,000 Flints, chiefly for muſkets, in kegs. } By the package only.
Regulation Light Dragoon Sabres, with Iron Scabbards, in caſes of 50 each,
Light Cavalry Swords in Caſes
Sabres, Swords and Cutlaſſes, with plated mounting
Ironmongery and Cutlery in caſes, a general aſſortment—For Sale by

Thomas & Jno. Ketland,

Philad. October 25.

For Sale, or Charter,



THE DANISH BRIG

LOUISA,

NOW lying at Burlington, a very faſt ſailer.—For terms apply to

JACOB SHOEMAKER.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Her cargo, of about 2,000 buſhels of St. Martin's Salt.

10 mo. 24th, '98 dtor.

SAMUEL PARKER,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER.

No. 137, Mulberry ſtreet,

CONTINUES to carry on the *braſs foundery buſineſs* as uſual, where his former cuſtomers and the public may be ſupplied with caſtings for machines to any pattern, rudder braces, bolts, &c for ſhips.

It may be proper to add, that, as it has been reported he had declined the buſineſs, S. P. takes this means of informing the public that he is making arrangements to carry it on ſtill more extenſively, hoping thereby to comply promptly with ſuch orders as he may have to execute.

☞ *Bells*, of any ſize, caſt for churches and other inſtitutions; printers rules, &c.

October 26 eo 3t.

WHEREAS the certificate of two ſhares of the Bank of the United States in the name of *Samuel Amory*, of London, banker, No 3182, iſſued in lieu of 11593, 11594, were forwarded from London by the Britiſh packet Counteſs, of Leiceſter, capt. Dodd, bound for New York, which packet was captured by the French, and the ſaid certificate loſt; and for the renewal of which, application is made at ſaid Bank, and all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Phila. Oct. 26, 1798. eo6w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the treaſury of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of ſix per cents ſuaded debts, ſtanding in the name of *Jane Gabrielle Rigaud*, of Geneva, which were loſt from on board the Swallow Packet, Capt. Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.

Dolls.
No. 3195. Reg office 19th May 95, 1 cert. for 1000
13,181. do. 14th do. do. 1 do. for 3500

Willings & Francis.

October 24. eod6w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the Treaſury of the United States, for the renewal of the following Certificates of Six Per Cent Funded Stock, ſtanding in the name of *John Carbonell*, of London, the ſaid Certificates having been loſt on board the Swallow Packet, Captain Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.

No. 3072 1 *Cert. for* 2000 *dolls.*
2964 1 *do.* 5000
10,577 1 *do.* 3000

Willings & Francis.

Philadelphia, auguſt 30 eo6w

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Secretary of the Commiſſioners for carrying into effect the twenty-firſt article of the treaty of friendſhip, limits and navigation, between His Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, is, for the preſent, removed from No. 54, ſouth Second ſtreet, to a large two ſtory brick houſe on the right hand, going up the Germantown road, uſually called Maſters' houſe.

Thoſe concerned are informed that, notwithſtanding the prevalence of the fever in Philadelphia, daily attendance has been, and will continue to be given at the ſaid office, until the return of the citizens; & that on the ſeventeenth day of November next, the term of eighteen months will expire ſince the day on which the commiſſioners aſſembled after which period no complaints or applications can *poſſibly* be received by them

Letters and incloſures poſt-paid will beduly attended *to by*.

PETER LOHRA, Secretary.

October 18, 1798. § 10t

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Conſiderably more than Half Drawn.

Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tueſday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-ſtreet, where check books are kept for examination and regiſtering in this, City of Waſhington No. 2. and Paterſon Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Nine	1,000	9,000
Nineteen	500	9,500
Forty-four	200	8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will ſoon riſe, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the laſt day of drawing.

☞ Note, the buſineſs of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office

may 24 w&stf

GEORGE DAVIS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends generally, that ſo ſoon as the preſent ſickneſs will admit it, he propoſes to offer for ſale, the moſt extenſive collection of

LAW BOOKS,

he ever imported, or that was ever imported into the United States.—The late arrivals have brought him a number of extremely valuable and ſcarce BOOKS, and thoſe expected, will greatly add to the quantity.

October 22. eod4w

DR. YEATMAN'S

Anti-peſtilential Preſervative and anti-bilious Pills,

ARE earneſtly recommended at this Seaſon, againſt the Fevers that prevail. Prepared and ſold only by the Subſcriber, who feels it neceſſary to embrace this opportunity of acquainting the Public, that he received a regular education in the different Branches of

Phyſick, Surgery, & Midwifery,

Under his Father, and other eminent men in the cities of London and Briſtol, and (in the courſe of twenty-eight years) has ſeen the many good effects of this incomparable medicine, in Bilious, Jaundice, or Hepatic caſes, Dropſy, Rheumatiſm, Lues-Venerea, Scurvy, Worm caſes, Malignant and other Diſeaſes, proceeding from acrimony and obſtruction.

THE PILLS

Are prepared according to true medical principles, and may be ſafely taken by the moſt delicate. In boxes of a quarter dollar, and half a dollar, with directions, and ſealed with his creſt, cypher, and motto. None elſe are Genuine.

N. B. The anti-peſtilential preſervative, was uſed with great ſucceſs at London, Marſeilles, Briſtol, and other Cities, when they were reſpectively viſited with the PLAGUE.

In bottles of a quarter dollar and half a dollar, with Directions, and the Corks ſealed as above.

CHARLETON YEATMAN.

South Eaſt corner of Lombard and Second ſtreets, New Market.

october 2 1aw. tu

Bank of Pennſylvania,

September 3d, 1798.

WHEREAS the Houſe at preſent occupied by the Bank of Pennſylvania was entered on the night of the firſt inſtant, by ſome villains, who robbed the inſtitution of ſundry Bank Notes, amongſt which were the following poſt notes of the Bank of New-York, viz.

No 1002, dated 23d of Auguſt, 1798. *Dolls* iſſued in favor of Seabring & Van Wyck, for 396 22

No 1003, dated 25th of Auguſt, 1798, iſſued in favor of Montgomery and Newbold for 1250

No 1006,	27th	do.	do.	do.	2000
1007,	do.	do.	do.	do.	2000
1008,	do.	do.	do.	do.	2000
1009,	do.	do.	do.	do.	2000
1010,	28th	do.	do.	do.	2000
1011,	do.	do.	do.	do.	2000
1012,	30th	do.	do.	do.	1500
1013,	do.	do.	do.	do.	1000

Alſo ſundry poſt notes of the Bank of Pennſylvania, dated 23d July 1797, iſſued in favor of George Hughes, for one thouſand dollars each, and ſundry poſt notes of ſaid Bank, dated 15th of July, 1797, iſſued in favor of Geo. Hughes, for five hundred dollars each and indorſed by him. The public are hereby cautioned againſt receiving the ſaid notes, and a reward of *TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS* is hereby offered for the diſcovery and conviction of the villains who perpetrated or are concerned in the ſaid robbery, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation of this day.

By order of the Board,

JONATHAN SMITH, caſhier.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN A. SHAEFFER, of Philadelphia, who has for a few years paſt been in the ſouthern States, has had the effrontery to draw ſeveral bills of exchange on Timothy Pickering, Eſq. Secretary of State, and myſelf, and by that means has defrauded a number of perſons of their money, deceiving them by an exhibition of letters and papers with the names affixed of divers public characters and reputable merchants highly recommendatory of ſaid Shaeffer; to one of theſe papers I find my name ſubſcribed, but I do not know the man; theſe are villainous forgeries! To prevent further impoſition, I have to requeſt the printers of Newſpapers in the United States to publiſh this for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. SAMUEL MEREDITH,

Treaſurer of the United States.

Trenton, New-Jerſey, October 24, 1798.

To Be Let,

For Six Months, from the firſt of November next,

A COMMODIOUS three ſtory brick houſe, with extenſive back buildings. ſituated No. 153, South Second Street.—For terms apply to

JAMES LYLE.

South Seventh, near Cheſnut Street.

October 29 dtf

To Be Let,

And immediate poſſeſſion Given,

A COMMODIOUS Three Story Brick Houſe with convenient back buildings, ſituated at the north weſt corner of Third and Walnut ſtreets.—For terms apply to

Dr. THOMAS PARKE.

No. 20, South Fourth Street.

October 29 dtf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED laſt night, a ſecond time, from the Marine Camp, *David Luper*, a fifer.—He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket and veſt, light blue overalls, a round hat, which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his firſt deſertion, and a pair of new ſhoes. he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, ſandy hair fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip. His back is ſtill ſore from a flogging he got a few days ago. He may be diſcovered by his ſiſeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the Marine Corps.

October 17.

COLLECTOR's OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 30, 1798.

THE buſineſs of the Cuſtom Houſe will from this day be tranſacted at Cheſter, during the continuance of the fever which now prevails in this city; and in conſequence thereof, the merchants are hereby notified, that payment of all bonds for duties to the United States, payable at this office, may be made either at the Cuſtom Houſe in Cheſter, or at the Bank of the United States.

Collector's Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 30. }

To be ſold or Rented,

THE ſubſcriber's houſe, No. 78, Walnut ſtreet, with a cellar and two ſtables—Poſſeſſion or the houſe will be given early in November—the ſtables and cellar immediately.

GEORGE MEAD.

October 24, §tf

☞ *The Subſcribers to this Gazette reſiding in, and near Germantown, are reſpectfully informed, that their papers will be forwarded (daily) to Mr. Samuel Richardet, in Germantown; where a liſt of their names will be left.*

From a late London Paper.

IRELAND.

In the Houſe of Commons on Thurſday, Auguſt 30, a meſſage from the Lords by two of the judges—preſented from their lordſhips the amneſty bill, paſſed in the upper houſe, and requeſting the concurrence of the commons.

Lord Caſtlereagh moved that the bill be now read.

The bill was accordingly read, and Mr. Mac Naghten immediately roſe, and declared it met his moſt full and hearty approbation, as did Sir John Blaquiere, Mr. Barrington, and Mr. Ogle. The queſtion being put, it paſſed *nem con.*

On Friday, Aug. 31, the earl of Farnham roſe, and having the Dublin Evening Poſt in his hand, obſerved upon a paragraph inſerted in that paper as an extract of a letter, which degraded the military character of the Frazer fencibles, in a late ſkirmiſh with the French near Caſtlebar—an accuſation his lordſhip ſtated, as not only of groſs falſhood, but for which there was not the ſmalleſt foundation, as he had authority to aſſure their lordſhips, that no men could behave with more bravery and ſpirit than this body of his majeſty's army had done upon that occaſion. His lordſhip ſtrongly reprobated this newſpaper mode of vilifying his majeſty's forces, and which merited ſevere puniſhment.

The Lord Chancellor confirmed the ſtatement of his lordſhip.

The Attorney General roſe to move for leave to bring in a bill for amending an act paſſed in the 36th of his preſent majeſty, entitled an act for the better preventing inſurrection and diſturbances of the public peace; having moved accordingly, leave was granted, he preſented the ſame, and it was read a firſt and ſecond time.

On his motion, the bill for compelling perſons therein named, charged with High Treaſon, to come in and abide their trials, was read a firſt time.

In the Houſe of Commons on Saturday, Sept. 1, the Bill for amending the Inſurrection Act was read a ſecond time.

Mr. Arthur Moore, after deſcanting ſome time on the inadequacy of the proviſions of the Bill for preventing the crime of aſſaſſination, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend it.—Leave given.

The Bill was introduced, and read a firſt time.

In a committee on the Loyaliſts Indemnity Bill, after ſome debate, the houſe reſumed, and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

Meſſage from the Lords, with the Bill for preventing the State priſoners from returning from tranſportation, and the minutes of the evidences given by Francis Dobbs, Eſq. at Mr. Le Bas, tending to prove the acknowledgment of 75 ſtate priſoners, of a paper with their ſignature annexed, whereby they bound themſelves to go in voluntary exile.

Mr. Le Bas was then examined, and proved that they ſeverally acknowledged the paper as their deed.

Mr. Ogle obſerved, that amongſt thoſe ſignatures was one of Dennis M'Carty, a man who, he ſaid, ſtood charged with murder in Wexford. He ſhould carefully watch the progreſs of the Bill, that a man charged with ſo foul a crime ſhould not eſcape with impunity.

Mr. Fox made a very able oppoſition to the third enacting clauſe. He contended that it went to recognize, by adopting, the proceedings of thoſe military tribunals, which were contrary to the eſtabliſhed law of the land.

The Attorney General, in a few words diſclaimed any intention of declaring that the ſentences of Military Courts were legal. He aſſented to the principle of Mr. Fox, and therefore moved, that the committee report progreſs, in order to new model this objectionable clauſe.

The Attorney General ſtated, that he wiſhed to add the names of ſeveral notorious and daring traitors to the bill for obliging rebels to ſurrender, on pain of confiſcation of property; the moſt prominent of thoſe was Mr. Harvey Morrice, a companion and intimate of the unfortunate Dr. Eſmond, who was executed. The next perſon was William Burke of Naas. The Attorney General then recited the names of three perſons more. He ſaid he had evidence to prove to the houſe the guilt of thoſe perſons. He then called on Mr. Holmes, & another member, who briefly recited ſome acts of rebellion, which, to their knowledge they had been guilty of.—The Attorney General then moved that their names be added to the bill, which was agreed to, and the Houſe adjourned.

SCOTLAND.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Coke. to Mr. Samuel Bradburt, of Birmingham, dated, Macclesfield, July 3, 1798.

"On Monday, (yeſterday evening,) I went into the pulpit, the chapel being full, ſo that many could not get in. While the congregation was ſinging the two laſt lines of the ſecond hymn, an old woman cried out "the roof is coming down." One of our friends knowing there was no manner of danger, in a whiſper deſired her to hold her tongue, but it was too late. Almoſt univerſal cries and ſhrieks took place. The people immediately ruſhed out,—The court which is but ſmall, was inſtantly crouded.—None I think were hurt in the chapel; but in the court, juſt on the outſide of the floor, 6 women, and a boy of four years old, were thrown down, and alas! alas! were trod to death! It was in vain to cry out, "Sit ſtill, for there is no danger." Nobody gave the leaſt attention, I never was ſo much diſtreſſed in my life, it being the moſt awful event I ever witneſſed."

☞ The Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, is held for the preſent at the State Houſe in the Court room. Oct. 18.

LATE

Foreign Advices.

STOCKHOLM, Auguſt 9.

The following is a letter of the captain of the Troya frigate to the King of Sweden:—"On the 27th of June on my voyage from Marſtrand, on board the Troya frigate, your Majeſty's veſſel, in company with the convoy under my care, I was met off the North Foreland by an Engliſh ſquadron conſiſting of a ſhip of the line, four frigates, a brigantine, and another cutter, commanded by Commodore Lawford, who after having ſpoke with me, and being informed that the Swediſh merchant veſſels that followed me, were under my eſcort, and deſtined for Portugal and the Mediterranean, immediately diſpatched a cutter to the coaſt of England. The wind continuing contrary, I beat about until the 17th of July following, almoſt continually in ſight of the ſquadron, which having been invitible for ſome hours, returned to me in full ſail, and as ſoon as it came within hearing, demanded permiſſion to ſend a boat on board me, to which I acceded. The officer ſhewed me an order of the firſt Lord of the Engliſh Admiralty addreſſed to the Commodore, requiring him to carry into an Engliſh port ſaid veſſels under the protection of your majeſty's frigate, as being laden with iron, timber, and other commercial articles, contrary, as he believed, to the conditions of the treaty. In conſequence he invited me to enter with my convoy into an Engliſh port, and avoid the reſult of a refuſal. To this I anſwered, "that as the convoy did not, to my knowledge, carry any article contrary to the treaty, it was not poſſible for me to conſent to the capture of the merchantmen; and that if violence ſhould be reſorted to, I ſhould oppoſe force to force." I alſo told the officer, to adviſe his commander to weigh well my anſwer, and that I was determined to defend my convoy to the laſt extremity. As it was then nightfall, I was not able to watch the motions of the Engliſh; but at daylight, I found that they had taken advantage of the darkneſs to capture the veſſels, which, notwithſtanding my ſignals, had dropt too far aſtern for me to defend them. I then fixed all my attention upon the Engliſh ſquadron, reſolved to ſink to the bottom, if poſſible, ſome of their boats that were boarding the merchantmen; and I perceived an armed boat endeavoring to gain one of the moſt diſtant veſſels belonging to the convoy, but I could not get near it, and prepared to ſuſtain a combat with the Engliſh ſquadrod that now ſurrounded me within piſtol ſhot. As they did not ſeem inclined to commence an attack, I ſent an officer to the commodore, to announce to him this very important capture, and reproaching him with having, though a commander of a ſhip of the line, taken advantage of the darkneſs, to poſſeſs himſelf of ſeveral unarmed veſſels, when I could neither ſee nor poſſibly prevent his deſigns "Do you propoſe a rupture?" ſaid I to him, "Give me a deciſive anſwer." He replied he did not fear a rupture or any miſunderſtanding between the two courts, and that he had only obeyed his orders. My ſupply of water was ſo diminiſhed I dare not quit the channel. I reſolved then, amidſt all the difficulties that ſurround me, to ſeek, with my convoy, the neareſt port. I then appriſed the Engliſh commander of my intention, requiring at the ſame time to withdraw the men whom he had put on board the veſſels, and that they ſhould repair immediately to whatever port he might be able to carry them. He pledged his word of honor, and as ſoon as I ſaw his promiſe performed, I ſent the Engliſh officer, whom I had until then detained on board your majeſty's frigate, and ſet ſail for Margate, the only port for which the wind was favorable. I ſent from thence an officer to your majeſty's miniſter at London, and wait his anſwer. The frigate is in a good ſtate, and her crew all well."

PARIS, September 2.

Private letters from Italy, and even the public gazettes at Milan, ſtate, that new differences are ariſing between the king of Naples and the French; and they have even publiſhed at Milan an extract of a letter from the ſecretary of the French legation at Naples to one of his friends, to the following effect—"The ſituation of political affairs between the French and the government of this country is ſuch, that in a few days we ſhall be obliged to abandon it."

The French army of Switzerland and Italy are, at length, able to communicate with each other, by Gothard and St. Bernard, and with the army at Metz by Soleure and Bale. Theſe new advantages augur well, whether for peace victory, and alſo for the union of the Griſons with the Helvetic republic.

BRUNN Auguſt 22r

Buonaparte, it is ſaid, has written to Conſtantinople to declare, that, ſhould the Porte grant permiſſion to the Ruſſian fleet to paſs the Dardanelles, he ſhall conſider it as a declaration of war againſt the French Republic. He requires that the Porte ſhould reſiſt any ſuch demand with its utmoſt force, and expects this proof of friendſhip the more, ſince he has freed the Porte from its ancient enemies, the Malteſe Knights.

VIENNA, Auguſt 22.

Letters from Conſtantinople ſay, that Muſtapha Pacha, the brother in law of the Grand Signior, will direct the ſiege of Widdin, after the departure of the Captain Pacha, who is to take the command of the Turkiſh fleet. A great ferment prevails in Conſtantinople, on account of the arrival of the French at Alexandria. The Grand Signior himſelf inſpects the meaſures of the Police. Several Greeks, who had employed Frenchmen to give their children a republican education, as it is called, have diſmiſſed their tutors.

HAGUE, Auguſt 18.

The inſtallation of the new Directory took place yeſterday, and was celebrated with much parade. Four of the Directors were preſent; Citizens Hoſſelt of Amſterdam, and Hoedt, of Grouinguen, who had wiſhed to be excuſed from this office, having conſented to accept it, the Chambers not having found the reaſons they alledged ſufficient. The two other Directors preſent, were Citizens Ermerens, of Tholen; and Harſolte, of Arnheim; Citizen Huttema, of Leuwarden, the fifth Director, is not yet arrived. Citizen Hoedt was choſen by lot to be Preſident of the new Directory. The inſtallation was celebrated by diſcharge of artillery and ringing of bells, and the Directory received the congratulations of the two Chambers, and the Batavian and French Generals with Generals Hatry and Daendels at their head. The intermediary Directory has now diſſolved itſelf.

AUGSBURGH, Auguſt 22.

The Vienna Gazette has not formally announced the diſembarkation of the French at Alexandria. Private letters, however, from Vienna ſay, that a landing has been effected, and that by main force, and that the effort coſt the French near 3000 men. This news like the former, comes by way of Conſtantinople. The laſt aſſertion, however, muſt be either falſe or exaggerated. The capture of Malta did not coſt Buonaparte more than ſix or ſeven men. Is it then probable that he would have expoſed his men for the purpoſe of entering Alexandria, where his arrival was expected ſince the month of April laſt.

It may be poſſible that the Beys of Egypt who, we know, have for ſome time ſhaken off the authority of the Ottoman Porte, might have regarded the French as the enemies of their uſurpation—as intending to place Egypt under the ſovereignty of the Grand Signior—or as authoriſed to conquer it for the benefit of the French under an aſſurance of certain indemnities to the Grand Signior, either in Aſia or in Europe.

This hypotheſis, however, bears with it little probability. The object of Buonaparte was to attack the Engliſh power in the Eaſt Indies; he muſt of courſe, avoid with care, exciting any enemies on his way. Why ſhould he employ his army in an attack on the Beys of Egypt, when a treaty was concluded between them and France in the year 1786. under the guarantee of the Ottoman Porte, ſtipulating for the latter ſeveral advantages in the commerce of the Levant, and with reſpect to the navigation of the Red Sea.

In fine, we muſt ſhortly know whether Buonaparte has arrived at Alexandria, and on what terms he preſented himſelf before that place.

The gazette of this place, this day, contains a report that Admiral Nelſon, having arrived at Alexandria a ſhort time after the landing of the French, had immediately began to bombard that city.

LONDON, September 6.

On Monday laſt an embargo was laid on all ſhips and veſſels at this port for three days: and till Thurſday morning, not a boat was ſuffered to go down the Humber: ſloops and keels coming down the rivers were fired upon if they attempted to paſs the men of war in the roads. It is conjectured, that this ſtoppage of the ſhips was to prevent any of the enemies of their country ſending intelligence to France of the ſucceſs of the French in their attack upon General Lake at Caſtlebar, in Ireland. We underſtand that this ſhort embargo extended to all the ports in this kingdom, and we hope, had the deſired effect. Too much caution cannot be uſed in times of peril like the preſent, when evil minded men glory in their wickedneſs.

It is a fact at once demonſtrative of the very flouriſhing ſtate of the commerce of the country, and of the immenſe wealth which the country contains, that the whole of the laſt loan of ſeventeen millions, is paid up within a very few (we believe about twelve) hundred thouſand pounds.

Although we did not give much credit to the articles inſerted in ſome of the lateſt foreign Journals, concerning the action ſaid to have taken place in the Mediteranean between the French and Engliſh fleets, yet we think it neceſſary to ſtate, that this news is corroborated by other advices, much more entitled to credit, though certainly by no means concluſive. Private letters from Paris ſtate—that the directory was under great uneaſineſs in not having received any kind of authentic information reſpecting General Buonaparte; and it was generally believed that a moſt bloody conflict had taken place in the Archipelago, which had proved deciſive in our favour. We are not yet diſpoſed to believe that any body of French troops has landed at Alexandria.

A new light houſe is to be erected on the South ſide of the entrance of Workington harbour. It will be lighted for the firſt time, on the 25th of next month.

General Humbert, who commands the French on the North weſtern coaſt of Ireland correſponds, in a material decree, with the information given by Dr. M'Nevin, to the ſecret committee of the Iriſh houſe of commons, namely, that it was particularly recommended to the French Government to make a diverſion on the Weſtern coaſt, and Sligo was particularly pointed out.

The Princeſs Royal, which was taken by the French in the year 1793, proved a great annoyance to the ſhipping in the Indian ſeas. She was fitted out from the Mauritius, and armed with 40 guns and 250 men. The Raymond and Wood cott, lately captured, it is much feared will make the French force in India very formidable.

September 8.

The French papers arrived laſt night to the 31ſt ult. They have a report from Milan, that the Engliſh had taken poſſeſſion of Meſſina, the chief town and port of Sicily, and had even cantoned themſelves in the iſland.

The preparations for war going on with the utmoſt vigor on the Rhine. Nothing further has tranſpired reſpecting the negociations at Raſtadt; nor is there any account whatever from the fleets in the Mediterranean.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW YORK, October 29,

The following is not only interesting to our farmers, but to every gentleman of science, as controverting a long established position in the philosophy of animal life—

At the meeting of the Holderness Agricultural Society, holden at Hedon on Wednesday sennight, the question, "Whether there is any solid objection against breeding from cattle, however near their consanguinity," was discussed by a numerous meeting of the society, consisting of several medical gentlemen, and of gentlemen and graziers of great experience in the breeding of cattle; when the unanimous opinion of the meeting was, "That there is not any solid reason whatever against breeding from cattle of the same family, was treated as mere vulgar prejudice, proceeding, perhaps, from incestuous intercourse, being considered (and for very good reasons, but which do not appear to the brute creation) highly improper amongst the human species. It should seem that it is the interest of breeders of cattle to breed from the best males and females they have or can procure, however near of kin, as was the practice of that celebrated breeder, the late Mr Bakewell, and as is recommended by that able writer and agriculturalist, Mr. Marshall, in his Rural Economy of the Midland Counties, vol. 1. p. 300.

—

The Prussian ministry have demanded a categorical answer from the French Minister Sieyes to this question—"Does the Directory intend to take General Kosciusco, the Chief of the Polish revolution, under their protection?"

—

Those who grumble at our Land Tax, &c. should turn their eyes abroad, and see how the Republicans under the French yoke are obliged to contribute to the necessities of the state. In the Roman Republic, the following is the rate at which people of property are to pay for the ensuing year:

Those who are possessed of a revenue of from three to six thousand crowns, one third of their income.

Those having from six to ten thousand, two thirds.

And those enjoying an income of ten thousand an upwards, the whole amount for the year!!

—

A Spanish 80 gun ship, from the Havanna, having fourteen millions of dollars, and the governor of the Havanna, who is brother to the Prince of Peace, on board, has, it appears, eluded the vigilance of our cruziers, and arrived safe at Vigo.

Lon. Pap.

—

General Humbert, who commands the French republicans landed at Killala, was, previous to the revolution, a serjeant in the Berne regiment of foot. He was there considered as a very indifferent, but intrepid fellow.

—

Paul the first, seems now seriously determined to *begin* the war which the Russian Empire declared against France so many years ago.

—

The King of Sardinia is now expiating, in a most lamentable manner, the weakness and imprudence which induced him, on the French entering Italy, to deliver up to them his fortresses, whereby they were enabled to penetrate without danger, into the very heart of that country. If that ill fated prince has been possessed of sufficient fortitude to die in the breach, he would not now be reduced to linger out a miserable existence prostrate at the feet of his barbarous victors. May his fate, at least, afford a useful lesson to other Sovereigns, not to be deceived by a lure of a treaty of peace with a Government which is constantly laying snares for princes and nations, to despoil them of their dignity, and to accomplish their destruction.

—

The whole of the once valuable property of the Daily Advertiser of Hull has been sold at Garraway's Coffee house, by public auction, for two hundred and ten pounds; the Auctioneer declared, that in the year 1792, he sold, by the same mode, one twentieth share of the same property, for one thousand and ninety two pounds.

—

There are *two* Mrs. Siddon's—*five* Garrick's four Miss Farren's—*seven* Edwin's—and *thirteen* Stotaces—ill engaging and offering themselves at Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres.

—

The four famous antique bronze horses taken by the French from Venice have been great travellers. Their first journey was from Greece to Rome, afterwards from Rome to Constantinople—from Constantinople to Venice—and from Venice—to Paris.

—

Several Opera Singers in France having lately applied, in very pressing terms, to the present minister of Finances, for payment of arrears—he answered rather shrewdly—"we do not pay those who *cry* (the annuitants) how can you expect we should pay those who *sing*?"

—

The *Plague* rages at Constantinople with great violence and mortality.

—

The English, pursuant to their harrassing system, are eternally off the Ostend and Blankenberg coasts with troops of debarkation, for what purpose we know not, but they oblige us to keep a considerable body of troops constantly on the coast. (Brussels paper.)

—

The Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Switzerland, has been published. The articles, of which six have appeared, say—that there shall be peace, understanding and amity between the two republics—that whatever aids shall be called for shall be mutually repaid—that the independence and government of Switzerland shall be guaranteed by France, and her artillery replaced, that the Bishoprick, of Basle, and the Principality Pareatrui, shall be attached to the French territory; that the communication of France with Germany and Italy shall be opened through **Switzerland**; and that there shall be a free navigation from the lake of Geneva to the Rhine, and from Geneva to that part of the Rhine which is navigable.

—

The possession of the port of Messina, probably with the acquiescence of his Neapolitan Majesty, must prove highly conducive to the success of the British naval operations in the Mediterranean.

—

There is no doubt, says an English paper, but the commerce of the United Irish at Paris has so far prevailed on the directory, as to induce it to turn its attention particularly to Ireland. It is to prevent any surprise, that so many troops are going thither from this country.

—

A letter from Berne in an English paper has this observation;—"France has subdued us, but never can unite us to her interest: neither can she depend on any troops raised in this country which she may force into the field; for there is not a Swiss existing who does not burn to revenge the butchering of his brethren in the gardens at Versailles."

VERGENNES, (Ver.) Oct. 18.

Yesterday, an elegant and spirited address, to the President of the United States highly approving his upright administration and indicative of the genuine sentiments of the Legislature and Freemen of Vermont, was reported in grand committee of both houses. This address, so highly honorable to this states shall be published when obtained from lawful authority.

—

It is reported that the Office-building of Mr. *John Cook*, of Poultney, was much damaged by a mob of villains on the 13th inst.

N. B. Mr. *Cook* was a candid, but prompt witness against Matthew Lyon on the state trial before the circuit court.

—

PRINCETON, (N. J.) *October* 29.

The inhabitants of Princeton and its vicinity, being informed of the arrival of General Charles C. Pinckney, in the village, assembled in town meeting, where, having called to the chair Robert Stockton, Esq. it was unanimously resolved to present to the General an address, testifying their high approbation of his conduct as Envoy from the United States to France: For this purpose, the chairman, Mr. Enos Kelsey, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Smith, the Hon. Richard Stockton, Esq. Thomas P. Johnson, Esq. Mr. John Harrison, Dr. Ebenezer Stockton, Dr. John Maclean, and Mr. Thomas Howe, were appointed a committee who were empowered to wait upon him in the name of the citizens, and present to him the following

ADDRESS

To his Excellency GENERAL CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, *late Envoy from the American Republic to the French Nation.*

SIR,

YOUR fellow citizens, inhabitants of Princeton and its vicinity, congratulate you with sincerity and ardor, on your safe return to the bosom of your country. Although the object of your mission has not been accomplished, yet we believe that it could not possibly have had a more fortunate issue. It has served to instruct a frank and honest people to estimate the sincerity of national friendships! It has taught them to respect themselves, and to adopt those decisive measures which can alone command the respect of nations. Already have the insidious rulers of France changed their language and their conduct. We know, however, the infinite variety of shapes which gallic policy can assume, and shall not fail to estimate properly those acts of *apparent* justice, which it has been forced to adopt. The citizens of America are too enlightened to be now deceived by such hypocritical arts, and they have too much spirit not to resent so gross an insult to their country.

We have seen with indignation, your country insulted in your person; but we have also seen with admiration, the inflexible firmness, the republican dignity, with which you have asserted and maintained her honour; the integrity with which you have resisted corruption, and the talents with which you have baffled intrigue; we have seen with the exultation of patriotism, the effects produced by your clear and manly developement of the arts and hostile dispositions of a government as insolent as it is corrupted. You have opened the eyes and awakened the energies of your countrymen. Americans, Sir, would scorn to purchase peace by giving bribes to tyrants. The ravages of war may be repaired, but the loss of honor is a loss which freemen have no rules to estimate. Who could love or venerate his country after she had paid tribute to the *refuse* of the earth.

The principles of an infuriate and abandoned nation were beginning to extend their influence to us, and had proceeded far to vitiate our moral ideas, and to weaken our political union.——Happy are we to see those dangerous ties finally broken which the corruption of France had already rendered rotten and infectious. That noble energy which you have contributed to rouse by your communications to the government, we trust, you will foster and augment by your presence.

We see with pleasure your high rank in the American army, in which, whenever it shall be necessary, you will defend with your sword those rights you have so well maintained by your diplomatic talents.

Long may you live an ornament to your country, possessing as you now do, its admiration and its confidence.

Signed by order of a meeting of the inhabitants of Princeton and its vicinity,

Robert Stockton,
Enos Kelsey,
Samuel S. Smith,
Thos. P. Johnson,
Ebenezer Stockton,
John Harrison,
John M'Lean,
Richard Stockton,
Thomas T. Howe.

Princeton, Oct. 29.

To which the General returned the following

ANSWER.

THE very indulgent manner in which my attempts to serve my country, as one of the late Envoys to the French government, have been received by my fellow citizens, has amply compensated all the chagrin and anxiety I experienced in my mission. If the eyes of my countrymen are at length opened, if their virtuous energies are now awakened, and if no relaxation is permitted in actual preparation for war, their liberties and independence will be safe. But any supineness in carrying into execution the vigorous measures decreed by our country, or any remission from energetic conduct will, in my opinion, endanger our national freedom. I most sincerely congratulate you, my friends, that you are no longer the instruments of Gallic delusion. It is time that America should be self-dependant. If she is united and firm she is able to maintain her own sovereignty against the attempts of any nation in the universe.—And while she recollects, and recollecting acts in conformity to your real republican sentiment "that the ravages of war may be repaired, but the loss of honor is a loss which freemen have no rules to estimate," she must inevitably be successful. Receive my most grateful thanks for your very kind and affectionate testimony of regard; and be assured that when my sword shall be drawn in support of the just rights and claims of our country, the remembrance of my reception by my fellow-citizens of Princeton will make me strive to deserve the continuance of their good opinion.

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *OCTOBER* 30.

A succession of severe frosts promises the speedy eradication of the lurking seeds of that fatal contagion which has so long confined our unfortunate fellow-citizens in gloomy exile from their homes. The weather yesterday and to-day has been as favorable as could be wished; and should not our hopes be cut off by the return of heat, which, however, is improbable, considering the advanced state of the season, there is little doubt that the city may be considered as perfectly safe, after the close of this week.

—

The chattering Genevese is, it seems, again to bore our ears with his outlandish dialect, and never-tiring *patriotism*. He appears to have a lease hold of his seat; and his constituents seem proud to be "his creatures." His *lingua franca* possesses an enchanting influence over them, and interposes a cloud between their miry intellects and the admonitions of that better Genius which could tell them that their Patriot is a foreigner, and of course unworthy their suffrages; a prostituted and venal emissary, and of course the general enemy of their peace; the servant and slave of their deadly and covenanted foe, and therefore the fit object of their detestation and abhorrence.

"Even so, thro' Brentford town, a town of mud,
An herd of bristly swine is prick'd along."

—

The representation of Pennsylvania is left precisely in *statu quo* by the result of the recent elections. Robert Waln and Henry Woods Esquires, two gentlemen whose tongues were never taught to utter accents extenuating the insults of our bloody and remorseless enemy, have succeeded two impudent partisans of France. In Brown and ——, the successors of Mess. Sitgreaves and Chapman, two are added to the *black list*. Smiley succeeds Findley (Casca in lieu of Cassius) and Leib fills the chair to be vacated by M'Clenachan. In the other districts, the old members are returned.

Major Thomas Pinckney, M. C. from South Carolina, is unanimously re-elected.

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Copy of a letter from Nice, 4th Sept. by the second officer in the Marine department for the quarter of Ville-Franche, to the Inspector of the Marine, at Toulon.

"I hasten to inform you, that the nephew of general Kilmaine, who arrived here at five o'clock this day, in a Felucca from Genoa, has brought intelligence that a corvette, detached from our squadron, is arrived at Civitta-Vecchia and brought a dispatch from general Buonaparte, for the French general at Rome, the contents of which was, that after having effected the landing of his troops at Alexandria, Buonaparte put to sea again to seek the English; that he came across them off the Heights of Messina, and gained a complete victory over them. Five English ships of the line fell into the hands of the French, among which number was Admiral Nelson's ship, who immediately blew out his own brains."

This same officer added that he had been sent from Rome, the 29th of August to carry this interesting news to general Brune at Milan. As I was present when this report was made to the general of division, Garnier, who commands this place, I determined to transmit it to you by the quickest conveyance persuaded that you will approve of my dispatch.

(Signed) GASQUET.

True copy,

The inspector of the marine at Toulon,

(Signed) EVENS.

Note. This intelligence was published by torch-light at Toulon, and read at the theatre at Marseilles, the evening of the fete of the 18th Fructidor, sixth year.

Authorised by the commandant of Marseilles the 19th Fructidor, sixth year.

NOGUES.

True copy.

BALGNERIE, fils, President.

PAGES, Chief Secretary.

Communications.

"*Let favour be shewed the wicked, yet will he not learn righteousness: in the land of uprightness will he deal unjustly, and will not behold the majesty of the Lord.*"

SURELY we must acknowledge the prophet Isaiah to be possessed of great foresight. Who would have thought that a man, nearly twenty-seven hundred years back, should have depicted so plainly, the character of an *American jacobin*. "YET *will he not learn righteousness*." *Truth* is the essential of righteousness; truth has been continually held up to their views and yet, let me ask, what jacobin is there who has committed its lessons to memory? If men's minds would be searched, I fear the answer to this question would indeed be melancholy; for I believe the present calm to be only deceitful. Confounded by the majesty of truth—confounded at seeing it rise superior to their low-minded schemes, they remain almost inactive and silent. But should the French again prove successful in destroying the happiness of another people; or by their *cunning*, in injuring us, we shall then hear their yells from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. "*In the land of uprightness will he deal unjustly.*" Little need be said to prove the jacobin horde unjust; for men whose principles are founded upon the "*simple virtues*" which the French delight in, cannot be otherwise. Detraction must be acknowledged to be an unjust principle; it is one of the leading traits in the jacobinic character. America must, and is allowed by all the world, to be an upright land; but could jacobins have been believed, how infamous would she now appear. "*And will not behold the majesty of the Lord.*"—When we see a nation or people abolishing every principle which has been held sacred by all the world; when we see them trampling on every moral and religious tie; and, more particularly, when we hear their infamous utterances against the saviour of mankind; this aphorism of Isaiah's is reverberated with redoubled vigour: "*In the land of uprightness will he deal unjustly, and will not behold the majesty of the Lord.*"

A

Gazette Marine List.

New Castle, Oct. 26.

ARRIVED.

Ship George, Gibson, Bordeaux, 34 days, no news.
Ship Chesapeake, Webb, Liverpool and Cork, (sailed with the fleet)
Brig A. Matilda, Stiles, Mole 23
Schr. Regulator, Shockly, N. Providence, 20
Ann, Longhead, with the mail from Charles, 10

The A. Matilda sailed from the Mole the 3d inst. with the last British vessels from that port, the evacuation having finally taken place that day; most of the fleet went up to Jamaica amongst them was the Snow Polly, Senky, of Philadelphia. Capt. Stites in company with the following sailed for the continent:

Ship Melpomene, Majestre, Philadelphia (below)
Schr. Gen. White, Myrick, do
Four Sisters, Young, New-York
Neptune, Clark, do

Capt. Dennenberger, from St. Ubes, spoke the 12th inst. in lat. 38, 49, long, 67 the ship Justina, Merrot, of New-York, out 10 days, from Baltimore, bound to Falmouth all well. And in lat. 38, 54, long 69, 20, the sloop Britania, Young, and 4 days from Boston to Barbadoes.

A sloop belonging to Mr. Elder, from Philadelphia, has been drove ashore on the Caicos, and deserted by captain and crew, afterwards got off by some British seamen and carried into the Mole.

Brig Lovely Lass, Shields, for La Guira, went to sea on Wednesday last.

Came up.

Ship Hamburg, Shertes, Hamburg
Liberty, Ramage, do.
Fabius, Corran, Madeira
Benjamin Franklin, Jones, Bourdeaux
Farmer, M'Collom, Cork
Triton, Schelcher, Bremen
Brig Susannah, Medlin, Amsterdam
Amiable Adeel, Brown, Port-au-Prince
Diligent, Cronin, Jamaica
Sch. Neptune, Walters, Aux-Cayes
Margery, Trueman, Nova Scotia

Capt. Prior of the Charleston packet, who arrived at New-Castle on Friday, requests us to state—That he spoke the Delaware sloop of war, capt. Decatur, on the 16th inst cruizing off Chincoteague; all well. The packet being in want of several articles, was supplied by captain Decatur.

—

We hear that the MEDICAL LECTURES, in the University of Pennsylvania, will commence on the second Wednesday of November next.

DONATIONS,

Received at the Encampment at Master's place, for the use of the poor.

October 29.

A bundle of infants cloathing, from a person unknown.
Two bundles cloathing, from Ma. Isaac Walters, Great Valley.
300 of rye flour, from Samuel Benezet, Esq.
100 of do. from Mr. Daniel Sevins.
150 buckwheat meal, from Mrs. Sarah Paxson.
100 rye flour, from Mr. Joseph Redman.
50 do. from Mr. William Cox.
50 do. from Mr. Jesse Sevins.
20 bushels indian meal, from Mr. John Swift.
3 do. from Mr. Harmen Titus.
2 do. from Mr. George Hicks.
2 do. from Mr. James Roberts.
2 do. from Mr. George Vansant,
all of Bucks county.

John Inskeep
Jona. Robeson, } *Committee.*
Isaac W. Morris.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

From 29th to 30th October.

ADMITTED.

Catharine Ellicrop, Mary Dunn,
Catharine Stanford.

DIED.

Andrew Shannon, Mary Dunn,
Mary Lockart.

Interred from City Hospital 3
City and Liberties 4
7

Remaining in the Hospital 30, of whom 11 are on the recovery.

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.

CHRISTOPHER DARRAH, *Steward.*

By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM JONES, *President.*

Attest, TIMOTHY PAXSON, *Clerk.*

—

EIGHT new cases of the prevailing fever, reported by 16 physicians, for the last 24 hours.

—

DIED, on Sunday evening of the prevailing fever, Mr. John Gilbert, a native of England: He returned to the city about ten days ago.

——, on the 13th of September, of the prevailing fever, Mr. Somon Sweitzer, late of Chesnut Hill.

——, on the 13th of September, of the prevailing fever, Miss Deborah Sweitzer daughter of Mr. Simon Sweitzer, and sister of Mr. H. Sweitzer, printer of this City.

List of all the Burials in the several Grave Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c.

[Collected for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, by *ROBERT PAXTON.*]

Names of the Burial Grounds.	Adults.	Children.
Christ Church	0	0
St. Peter's	0	0
St. Pauls	0	0
First Presbyterian	0	0
Second Presbyterian	0	0
Third Presbyterian	1	0
Scots Presbyterian	0	0
Associate Church	0	0
St. Mary's Church	0	0
Trinity Church	0	0
Friends'	0	0
Free Quakers'	0	0
Swedes'	1	0
German Lutheran	1	2
German Reformed Presbyterian	1	0
Moravians'	0	0
Baptists'	0	1
Methodists'	0	0
Universalists'	0	0
Jews'	0	0
City Hospital	7	1
Kensington	1	0
Coates's	0	0
Total for the last 24 hours	12	4

UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania District. } ss.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, esqr. judge of the district court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to public sale, at the borough of Chester, in the county of Delaware, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

1 large new cable
1 do. worn do.
1 small do. do.
1 cable about 5 inches
1 old do. 5 do.
1 coil of cordage
2 do of do. new
2 sounding lines of one hundred and fourteen and fifty fathoms
1 main sail
1 fore-top-sail
1 main-top sail
1 jib
1 main-top stay sail
3 studding-sails
4 under studding sails
1 sun sail
1½ pieces of sail cloth
1 ship's bell
7 iron bound water casks
A desmorific or machine to press goods when loading
2 iron cranes
1 new flag
1 do. jack
1 pennant
4 copper kettles and lids
2 tea kettles
1 coffee kettle
A small copper pot & lid
4 compasses
A small anchor
35 casks of rum and about 12 casks of sugar.

The articles aforesaid being now on board the brig Speculation lying at Chester, in the port of Philadelphia and district of Pennsylvania—The same having been saved from the wreck of the Danish ship Den Godehensigh, at sea, and libelled against for salvage.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's office, Oct. 25.

POST OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 29th October, 1798.

LETTERS for the British Packet (for Falmouth) will be received at this office until Tuesday the 7th November, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

N. B.—The inland postage to New-York must be paid at this office.

TO BE RENTED,

(And immediate possession given,)

A LARGE three story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Walnut-street—The rooms are commodious, airy and private—from which and its central situation, it is thought to be an eligible situation for a Public Office. For terms, enquire of *BENJ. W. MORRIS.*

Also A commodious Ware House, in Taylor's Alley.

October 29. 3taw2w

PRINTING WORK,

Of Every Kind,

EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

At the OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

Oct. 13. dtf

☞ The Subscribers have removed for the present from Penn-street to Eleventh-street, between Filbert and High-streets.

Willings & Francis.

august 9 12w

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by JAMES YARD

july 26. eotf

PETER BLIGHT

HAS removed his Counting House to his House in the Northern Liberties near Nine Town, Germantown road. august 21.

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occcupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to these wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditiont are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electrie rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14. 1amtf

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

TO be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and state of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another of Esopus' stones, of the best quality—and the most approved boults, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and encreasing custom: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost:

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality:

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercoarse by land and water, the Genesee flateroad passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a most eligible stand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Fulling mill, bark mill tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.

june 25 2aw2m

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Washington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previously sold at Private sale.

Those mills in point of situation for business and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick house, eighty feet by fifty, almost new, in which are erected four pair of Burr millstones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, completely finished and constructed in such a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the same time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a strong stone building, containing one pair of stones, and built in such a manner that the second pair may be put up with little expence. This mill is conveniently finished, and calculated to carry on extensively, country work, of which it gets a constant supply. There is belonging to the said mills 27¼ acres of land, the whole of which will be sold with the mills.

One third of the purchase money will be required in sixty days from the day of sale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES,
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.

Georgetown, july 13. 23—3awts

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,
of the growth of 1794 and 1795
60 tons of Java Sugar,
In cannisters—for sale by
PETER BLIGHT,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack

july 2 §

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

in Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shal be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

	dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every chariot	12
upon every post chariot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phæton, with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains	9
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	3
For and upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,
Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown, 22d August, 1798.

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

☞ The Stamp Press is removed to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who wish any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ugusta 22

For Sale at Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES,

FOUR LOTS on Harper and Keith's wharf, in Alexandria, on the 26th day of October next, if not sold at private sale before that time. One of these lots is near the end of the wharf, twenty feet beyond which the water is two fathoms deep, about forty feet out three fathoms, fifty feet out the water is four fathoms, and grows deeper until it comes to the channel, which is about seventy feet from the end of the wharf. There is as much dirt belonging to the bank as will level the wharf, which may want raising about a foot near the end. There is in this sale an half acre lot very fit for a tavern; it is well watered, and an excellent stand for that business. This property will be sold for ready money, and altogether or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; it lays on the lower side of Alexandria, which is now improving very fast. A sketch of the ground may be seen in the hands of the Printer hereof. For terms at private sale, apply to WM HARTSHORNE, or to the subscriber, in Alexandria.

JOHN HARPER.

september 3 1aw8w

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the mercantile business in this city, wishes to engage in a Counting house or office, writes a good hand and understands accounts, can be well recommended and security given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

june 21 3awtf

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.

ebruary 2. eodtf

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Ation Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf

To be Let,

An airy three Story Brick House,

ON the South side of Filbert Street, between Eighth and Ninth street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.—Enquire at No. 111, Chesnut Street.

august 10 co5t

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War against Great-Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war: and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided,* that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided also,* that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Pursuant to the above Act,* Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmitto the War-Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of Claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

july 19 3aw6w

AURORA OFFICE,

October 10, 1798.

Reports having been circulated that THE AURORA was not to be re-published,—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the want of hands alone has prevented its republication several days ago; but that such arrangements are now making as will assure the appearance of the paper in the course of the present, or the first week of the next month.

§ 8t

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word *Land* upon the letters; otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start after the letters are left in the post-office.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.

Philadelphia, August 13, 1798. §

This Day Published,
And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chesnut-street,
(Price 1-8*th of a Dollar,)*
AN ORATION,
Pronounced July 4, 1798,
At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON,* in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.
By JOSIAH QUINCY.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—*Justice.* That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by *Union, Spirit,* and *Firmness.* But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *disunite* and *enslave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the present."

Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78 *by the late J. Quincy, jun.*

auguft 11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

june 28 1awtf

General Post-Office,

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next inclusive.

1. From Pittsburg P. by Canaonsburg, Washington, West-Liberty, Wheeling and Willstown to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Muskingum, estimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

Returning—Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muskingum, by Chilicothe and Massey's to Maysville in Kentucky; estimated 140 miles.

Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Maysville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Returning—Leave Maysville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the first day of November next and continue until the first day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The usual penalties for delays and failures will be stipulated in the contract.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1798. m&th6w

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health-Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
of the Port of Philadelphia.

1aw3m

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Race Street.

auguft 6.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT I did not mean to authorise Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.

JOHN TRAVIS.

august 7 §